UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

.____X 05 CIV 2590 (SAS)

IBETO PETROCHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD.,

Plaintiff,

AMENDED ANSWER WITH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES AND COUNTER-CLAIMS

-against-

M/T "BEFFEN", her engines, tackle, boiler, etc in rem; and BRYGGEN SHIPPING AND TRADING A/S, in personam,

Defendants.

Defendant BRYGGEN SHIPPING & TRADING A.S. ("BRYGGEN"), by its attorneys MAHONEY & KEANE, LLP, answers the Complaint of plaintiff upon information and belief, and without waiver of any right to arbitrate or proceed in another forum, as follows:

FIRST: Defendant BRYGGEN denies knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the allegations contained in paragraphs "FIRST", "SECOND" and "SEVENTH" of plaintiff's Complaint.

SECOND: Defendant BRYGGEN denies each and every allegation contained in paragraphs "THIRD", "FOURTH", "FIFTH", "SIXTH", "EIGHTH" and "NINTH" of plaintiff's Complaint.

AS AND FOR A FIRST SEPARATE AND COMPLETE AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

THIRD: The Complaint fails to state a claim against defendant BRYGGEN on which relief can be granted.

AS AND FOR A SECOND SEPARATE AND COMPLETE AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

FOURTH: Defendant BRYGGEN is not liable to plaintiff on the causes of action alleged in the Complaint.

AS AND FOR A THIRD SEPARATE AND COMPLETE AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

FIFTH: If there was any loss and/or damage to cargo as alleged in the Complaint it was occasioned by causes for which the defendant BRYGGEN is exonerated under the United States Carriage of Goods by Sea Act, Title 46 U.S.C.A. § 1300, et seq.

AS AND FOR A FOURTH SEPARATE AND COMPLETE AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

SIXTH: If this Honorable Court finds that the plaintiff has suffered damages to cargo for which defendant BRYGGEN is liable, said damages must be limited pursuant to 46 U.S.C.A. 1304 (5).

AS AND FOR A FIFTH SEPARATE AND COMPLETE AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

SEVENTH: If there was any loss of and/or damage to cargo as alleged in the Complaint, defendant BRYGGEN is not liable to the plaintiff by reasons of the provisions contained in the bill(s) of lading, contract of carriage, charter party, applicable tariffs, special contract, or dock receipt.

AS AND FOR A SIXTH SEPARATE AND COMPLETE AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

EIGHTH: If there was any loss/and or damage to cargo as alleged in the Complaint, it was occasioned by causes for which the defendant BRYGGEN is exonerated under the Harter Act, Title 46 U.S.C.A. § 190, et seq.

AS AND FOR A SEVENTH SEPARATE AND COMPLETE AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

NINTH: Defendant BRYGGEN puts plaintiff to its proof of compliance with the provisions for giving of notice and the commencement of suit as provided for in the aforesaid bill(s) of lading and in the United States Carriage of Goods by Sea Act, 1936.

AS AND FOR AN EIGHTH SEPARATE AND COMPLETE AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

TENTH: Any loss or damage to the goods, as alleged in the Complaint, that may have occurred while they were in the possession of custody of defendant BRYGGEN or on board the carrying vessel(s) arose from the conditions of the goods when delivered to defendant BRYGGEN or from wastage in bulk weights or from inherent defect, quality or vice of the goods, or insufficient packing, insufficiency or inadequacy of marks, latent defects not discoverable by due diligence, or by acts or omissions of the shipper(s) or owner of the goods, their agent or representatives, and defendant BRYGGEN is not under any liability for any such loss or damage.

AS AND FOR A NINTH SEPARATE AND COMPLETE AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

ELEVENTH: (A) Due diligence was used to make the carrying vessel(s) seaworthy and to secure that they were properly manned, equipped and supplied, and to make the holds and other parts of the ships in which the goods were carried safe and fit for their reception, carriage and preservation in accordance with the provisions of the United States Carriage of Goods by Sea Act, 1936 and the aforesaid bill(s) of lading.

(B) Accordingly, if the goods sustained any loss or damage while they were on board the carrying vessel(s), due to any unseaworthiness of the vessels, which is denied, defendant BRYGGEN is not under liability therefore.

AS AND FOR A TENTH SEPARATE AND COMPLETE AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

TWELFTH: Plaintiff's claim is barred by the statute of limitations contained in both the aforesaid bill(s) of lading and the United States Carriage of Goods by Sea Act, 1936 and/or the Doctrine of Laches.

AS AND FOR AN ELEVENTH SEPARATE AND COMPLETE AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

THIRTEENTH: Any damages sustained by plaintiff, as alleged in the Complaint, were proximately, directly, and solely caused by the negligent acts of third persons over whom defendant BRYGGEN had and has no direction or control.

AS AND FOR A TWELFTH SEPARATE AND COMPLETE AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

FOURTEENTH: Plaintiff knowingly and intentionally assumed any and all risks inherent in the shipment(s) of the goods at issue by sea, which is a complete bar to recovery.

AS AND FOR A THIRTEENTH SEPARATE AND COMPLETE AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

FIFTEENTH: Any injuries that may have been sustained by plaintiff, as alleged in its Complaint, occurred as a direct result of plaintiff's own negligent conduct, and not by any negligence of defendant BRYGGEN and as such plaintiff is barred from recovery in this action.

AS AND FOR A FOURTEENTH SEPARATE AND COMPLETE AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

SIXTEENTH: Plaintiff is guilty of culpable conduct in the events giving rise to the claims now asserted in plaintiff's Complaint, and its recovery, if any, must be diminished in proportion thereto.

AS AND FOR A FIFTEENTH SEPARATE AND COMPLETE AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

SEVENTEENTH: Plaintiff herein has failed to mitigate its damages.

AS AND FOR A SIXTEENTH SEPARATE AND COMPLETE AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

EIGHTEENTH: The forum is inconvenient and the Complaint should be dismissed pursuant to the Doctrine of $\underline{\text{Forum Non}}$ Conveniens.

AS AND FOR A SEVENTEENTH SEPARATE AND COMPLETE AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

NINETEENTH: The action, or part thereof, is founded upon improper venue and/or should be transferred pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1404.

AS AND FOR A EIGHTEENTH SEPARATE AND COMPLETE AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

TWENTIETH: The terms of the bill of lading, tariff, contract of affreightment and/or other governing contracts between the parties require that this matter be heard in a forum other than this Court.

AS AND FOR AN NINETEENTH SEPARATE AND COMPLETE AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

TWENTY-FIRST: Plaintiff has failed to bring defendants BRYGGEN within the personal jurisdiction of the Court.

AS AND FOR A TWENTIETH SEPARATE AND COMPLETE AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

TWENTY-SECOND: This Court lacks personal jurisdiction of the defendant BRYGGEN.

AS AND FOR A TWENTY-FIRST SEPARATE AND COMPLETE AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

TWENTY-THIRD: Plaintiff has failed to make proper service of process upon defendant BRYGGEN.

AS AND FOR A TWENTY-SECOND SEPARATE AND COMPLETE AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

TWENTY-FOURTH: This Answer is made without waiver of any jurisdictional defenses or rights to arbitrate that may exist between the parties.

AS AND FOR A TWENTY-THIRD SEPARATE AND COMPLETE AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

TWENTY-FIFTH: If this Honorable Court finds that the plaintiff has suffered damages to cargo for which defendant BRYGGEN is liable, said damages must be limited pursuant to 46 U.S.C.A. 1304(5).

AS AND FOR A FIRST COUNTER-CLAIM AGAINST PLAINTIFF, IBETO PETROCHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD.

TWENTY-SIXTH: This is a claim under the Court's Admiralty and Maritime Jurisdiction, under the Court's diversity and pendent jurisdiction, under 28 U.S.C. § 2201, and under 9 U.S.C. §§ 1 and 6.

TWENTY-SEVENTH: At all times herein mentioned, defendant BRYGGEN SHIPPING & TRADING A.S. was and is a corporation duly organized and existing pursuant to the laws of a foreign country.

TWENTY-EIGHTH: At all times herein mentioned, plaintiff, IBETO PETROCHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD., was and is a corporation duly organized and existing pursuant to the laws of a foreign country.

TWENTY-NINTH: The cargo described in Schedule A of plaintiff's Complaint was shipped pursuant to Tanker Bill of Lading #3, which provided, <u>inter alia</u>, that "[t]his shipment is carried under and pursuant to the terms of the Charter Party dated 31 December 2003 between Chemlube International Inc. as Charterer and Bryggen Shipping and Trading A/S as Owner and all conditions and exceptions whatsoever thereto." A true copy of the bill of lading is herewith attached as Exhibit A.

THIRTIETH: The fixture for the above-referenced "CHARTER PARTY DATED: 31ST DECEMBER 2003," provided, <u>inter alia</u>, for the "ASBATANK C/P" and "CHEMLUBE" terms. A true copy of the fixture is herewith attached as Exhibit B.

THIRTY-FIRST: Clause 24 of the ASBATANK form calls for arbitration of "[a]ny and all disputes" in London or New York, "whichever place is specified" elsewhere in the charter. A true copy of the ASBATANK form is herewith attached as Exhibit C.

THIRTY-SECOND: Clause 23 of the Chemlube Terms states "General Average/Arbitration clause General average, arbitration to be in London, English law to apply." A true copy of the CHEMLUBE Terms is herewith attached as Exhibit D.

THIRTY-THIRD: Plaintiff commenced arbitration in London to recover for the loss alleged in plaintiff's complaint, but subsequently purported to "withdraw" the arbitration, advising that plaintiff intended to pursue a recovery in the courts of Nigeria. A true copy of the letter of plaintiff's counsel dated August 9, 2005 advising that London arbitration "has been closed" is herewith attached as Exhibit E.

THIRTY-FOURTH: In light of the foregoing, BRYGGEN requests an order declaring that plaintiff's claims are required to be arbitrated in London and enjoining further proceedings in other fora inconsistent with the agreement to arbitrate.

AS AND FOR A FIRST SECOND-CLAIM AGAINST PLAINTIFF, IBETO PETROCHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD.

THIRTY-FIFTH: BRYGGEN repeats and realleges the allegations contained in paragraphs "TWENTY-SIXTH" through "THIRTY FOURTH" of this Amended Answer with Affirmative Defenses and Counter-Claim.

THIRTY-SIXTH: Clause 20 of the ASBATANK form incorporates into the United States Carriage of Goods by Sea Act, 46 U.S.C. §§ 1300 et seg.

THIRTY-SEVENTH: The aforesaid fixture also provided for a "FREIGHT RATE LUMPSUM 450,000."

THIRTY-EIGHTH: Pursuant to 36 U.S.C. § 1304(5), plaintiff's recovery, if any, is limited to \$500.

THIRTY-NINTH: Without waiver of the agreement to arbitrate contained in the governing contract of carriage, should venue in this District be retained, BRYGGEN requests an order declaring that plaintiff's recovery, if any, against BRYGGEN shall be limited to \$500.

WHEREFORE, defendant, BRYGGEN SHIPPING & TRADING A.S., demands judgment dismissing the Complaint herein; granting to BRYGGEN on its First Counter-Claim a judgment declaring that plaintiff's claims are required to be arbitrated in London and enjoining further proceedings in other fora inconsistent with the agreement to arbitrate; granting to BRYGGEN on its Second Counter-Claim a judgment declaring that plaintiff's recovery, if any, against BRYGGEN shall be limited to \$500 pursuant to the United States Carriage of Goods by Sea Act; and awarding to BRYGGEN costs, fees, including reasonable attorneys' fees, disbursements of this action, and such other and further relief as to the Court may seem just and proper.

Dated: New York, N.Y.
August 10, 2005

MAHONEY & KEANE, LLP Attorneys for Defendants BRYGGEN SHIPPING & TRADING A.S.

By:

Edward A. Keane (EK 1398) 111 Broadway, Tenth Floor New York, New York 10006 (212) 385-1422

TO: HILL RIVKINS & HAYDEN LLP
Attorneys for Plaintiff
45 Broadway Suite 1500
New York, NY 10006
(212) 669-0600

STATE OF NEW YORK

SS.:

COUNTY OF NEW YORK :

MARIE T. CUSH being sworn says: I am not a party to the action, am over 18 years of age and reside at 311 Travers Place, Lyndhurst, N.J.

On August 10, 2005, I served a true copy of the annexed AMENDED ANSWER WITH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES AND COUNTER CLAIM

TO: HILL RIVKINS & HAYDEN LLP Attorneys for Plaintiff 45 Broadway Suite 1500 New York, NY 10006 (212) 669-0600

on this date by mailing the same in a sealed envelope, with postage prepaid thereon, in an official depository of the U.S. Postal Service.

MARIE T. CUSI

Sworn to before me this 10th day of August, 2005

Notary Public

GARTH S. WOLFSON
NOTARY PUBLIC
State of New York No. 02W05076941
Qualified in New York County
Terms Expires

TANKER BILL OF LADING #3

Shipped in apparent good order and condition by CHEMLUBE INTERNATIONAL INC. on board of the M/T BIFFEN at the port of PAULSBORO, U.S.A. when of Captain KUMAR VINAYAK is the master of this voyage, to be delivered to the port of LAGOS

Consignee: TO THE ORDER OF BNP PARIBAS (SUISSE) S.A., GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

A quantity in bulk said by the shipper to be:

RAW MATERIAL FOR LUBE OIL PREPARATION
BRIGHT STOCK 150 BS 1,000MT

These commodities, technology or software were exported from the United States in accordance with the Export Administration Regulations. Ultimate country of decination is Nigeria. Diversion contrary to United States law prohibited.

CLEAN ON BOARD: 6 FEBRUARY 2004 FREIGHT PAYABLE AS PER CHARTER PARTY

NO SED REQUIRED-AES XIN REF: 133537893-020604-01 LC REFERENCE NUMBER A20040051U, FORM M NUMBER MF0650967 AND/OR BA04420040990033 AND CLEAN REPORT OF INSPECTION NUMBER SCI063550001

The quantity, weight, gauge, quality, nature, value and actual condition of the cargo unknown to the vessel and the Master, to be delivered at the port of discharge or to near thereto as the vessel can safely get, always afloat upon payment of freight as agreed. This shipment is carried under and pursuant to the terms of the Charter Party data; 31 December 2003 between Chemlube International Inc. as Charterer and Bryggen hipping and Trading AS as Owner and all conditions and exceptions whatsoever thereto. In witness whereof, the Master (or his authorized agent) has signed three (3) Original Bills of Lading and three (3) Non-Negotiable copies of B/L of this tenor and date, one of which being accomplished, the others stand void.

Dated at PAULSBORO, U.S.A. this day of: 6 FEBRUARY 2004

Notify:

IBETO PETROCHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LTD 4A ADEOLA HOPEWELL STREET, VICTORIA ISLAND, LAGOS NIGERIA

Robin Ship Agency as agents for and on becalf of the master, Captain KUMAR VINAYAK

NON-NEGOTIABLE

WE WANT TO THANK ALL PARTIES FOR RESULTING IN THIS FIXTURE AND WISH EVERYBODY A HAPPY

BRGDS IBEX

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F 17-0.1

ASBATANKVOY

17-2.1

FORM No. 17-0.1

ASBATANKVOY*

Tanker Voyage Charter Party

PREAMBLE

	Date
-	Place
It is this day agreed betweeninafter called the "Owner") of the inafter called the "Vessel") and terer") that the transportation herein pro to the terms and conditions of this Chart amble and Part I and Part II. In the ev Part I will prevail over those contained in	SS/MS (here- (hereinafter called the "Char- vided for will be performed subject er Party, which includes this Pre- ent of a conflict, the provisions of
PART	I
A. Description and Position of Vessel (2240 lbs.). Classed: Loaded mer freeboard ft tons (of 2240 lbs. each sel's option. Coated: Yes Last t	d draft of Vessel on assigned sum—in. in salt water. Capacity for% more or less, Ves No Coiled: Yes
Expected Ready:	AAAAAAAAA •
B. Laydays: Commencing:	
C. Loading Port(s): Char	
D. Discharging Port(s):	
E. Cargo: Charterer's Op	
F. Freight Rate: per ton (
G. Freight Payable to: at .	
H. Total Laytime in Running Hours: _	The state of the s
I. Demurrage per day:	
J. Commission of% is pay the actual amount of freight, when and as	
K. The place of General Average and a don/New York (strike out one).	arbitration proceedings to be Lon-
L. Tovalop: Owner warrants vessel to be and will be so maintained throughout dura	
M. Special Provisions:	
* Originally this was the EXXONVOY	1969 charter party.

17 - 2.2

TANKER CHARTER PARTIES

F 17-0.1

In witness whereof, the parties have caused this Charter, consisting of a Preamble, Parts I and II, to be executed in duplicate as of the day and year first above written.

Witness the signature of:	
Witness the signature of:	Ву:
	By:

PART II

- 1. Warranty-Voyage-Cargo. The vessel, classed as specified in Part I hereof, and to be so maintained during the currency of this Charter, shall, with all convenient dispatch, proceed as ordered to Loading Port(s) named in accordance with Clause 4 hereof, or so near thereunto as she may safely get (always afloat), and being seaworthy, and having all pipes, pumps and heater coils in good working order, and being in every respect fitted for the voyage, so far as the foregoing conditions can be attained by the exercise of due diligence, perils of the sea and any other cause of whatsoever kind beyond the Owner's and/or Master's control excepted, shall load (always afloat) from the factors of the Charterer a full and complete cargo of petroleum and/or its products in bulk, not exceeding what she can reasonably stow and carry over and above her bunker fuel, consumable stores, boiler feed, culinary and drinking water, and complement and their effects (sufficient space to be left in the tanks to provide for the expansion of the cargo), and being so loaded shall forthwith proceed, as ordered on signing Bills of Lading, direct to the Discharging Port(s), or so near thereunto as she may safely get (always afloat), and deliver said cargo. If heating of the cargo is requested by the Charterer, the Owner shall exercise due diligence to maintain the temperatures requested.
- 2. Freight. Freight shall be at the rate stipulated in Part I and shall be computed on intake quantity (except deadfreight as per Clause 3) as shown on the Inspector's Certificate of Inspection. Payment of freight shall be made by Charterer without discount upon delivery of cargo at destination, less any disbursement or advances made to the Master or Owner's agents at ports of loading and/or discharge and cost of insurance thereon. No deduction of freight shall be made for water and/or sediment contained in the cargo. The services of the petroleum Inspector shall be arranged and paid for by the Charterer who shall furnish the Owner with a copy of the Inspector's Certificate.
- 3. Deadfreight. Should the Charterer fail to supply a full cargo, the Vessel may, at the Master's option, and shall, upon request of the Charterer, proceed on her voyage, provided that the tanks in which cargo is loaded are sufficiently filled to put her in seaworthy condition. In that event, however, deadfreight shall be paid at the rate specified in Part I hereof on the difference between the intake quantity and the quantity the Vessel would have carried if loaded to her minimum permissible freeboard for the voyage.

4. Naming Loading And Discharge Ports. (a). The Charterer shall name the loading port or ports at least twenty-four (24) hours prior to the Vessel's readiness to sail from the last previous port of discharge, or from bunkering port for the voyage, or upon signing this Charter if the Vessel has already sailed. However, Charterer shall have the option of ordering the Vessel to the following destinations for wireless orders:

On a voyage to a port or ports in:

ST. KITTS Carribean or U.S. Gulf loading port(s)

Eastern Mediterranean or Persian Gulf loading port(s) PORT SAID (from ports west of Port Said.)

(b). If lawful and consistent with Port I and with the Bills of Lading, the Charterer shall have the option of nominating a discharging port or ports by radio to the Master on or before the Vessel's arrival at or off the following places:

Place

On a voyage to a port or ports in:

LAND'S END United Kingdom/Continent (Bordeaux/Hamburg range) or Scandinavia (including Denmark)

SUEZ Mediterranean (from Persian Gulf)

GIBRALTER Mediterranean (from Western Hemisphere).

- (c). Any extra expense incurred in connection with any change in loading or discharging ports (so named) shall be paid for by the Charterer and any time thereby lost to the Vessel shall count as used laytime.
- 5. Laydays. Laytime shall not commence before the date stipulated in Part I, except with the Charterer's sanction. Should the Vessel not be ready to load by 4:00 o'clock P.M. (local time) on the cancelling date stipulated in Part I, the Charterer shall have the option of cancelling this Charter by giving Owner notice of such cancellation within twenty-four (24) hours after such cancellation date: otherwise this Charter to remain in full force and effect.
- 6. Notice Of Readiness. Upon arrival at customary anchorage at each port of loading or discharge, the Master or his agent shall give the Charterer or his agent notice by letter, telegraph, wireless or telephone that the Vessel is ready to load or discharge cargo, berth or no berth, and laytime, as hereinafter provided, shall commence upon the expiration of six (6) hours after receipt of such notice, or upon the Vessel's arrival in berth (i.e., finished mooring when at a sealoading or discharging terminal and all fast when loading or discharging alongside a wharf), whichever first occurs. However, where delay is caused to Vessel getting into berth after giving notice of readiness for any reason over which Charterer has no control, such delay shall not count as used laytime.
- 7. Hours For Loading And Discharging. The number of running hours specified as laytime in Part I shall be permitted the Charterer as laytime for loading and discharging cargo; but any delay due to the Vessel's condition or breakdown or inability of the Vessel's facilities to load or discharge cargo within the time allowed shall not count as used laytime. If regulations of the

Owner or port authorities prohibit loading or discharging of the cargo at night, time so lost shall not count as used laytime; if the Charterer, shipper or consignee prohibits loading or discharging at night, time so lost shall count as used laytime. Time consumed by the vessel in moving from loading or discharge port anchorage to her loading or discharge berth, discharging ballast water or slops, will not count as used laytime.

- 8. Demurrage. Charterer shall pay demurrage per running hour and pro rata for a part thereof at the rate specified in Part I for all time that loading and discharging and used laytime as elsewhere herein provided exceeds the allowed laytime elsewhere herein specified. If, however, demurrage shall be incurred at ports of loading and/or discharge by reason of fire, explosion, storm or by a strike, lockout, stoppage or restraint of labor or by breakdown of machinery or equipment in or about the plant of the Charterer, supplier, shipper or consignee of the cargo, the rate of demurrage shall be reduced one-half of the amount stated in Part I per running hour or pro rata for part of an hour for demurrage so incurred. The Charterer shall not be liable for any demurrage for delay caused by strike, lockout, stoppage or restraint of labor for Master, officers and crew of the Vessel or tugboat or pilots.
- 9. Safe Berthing-Shifting. The vessel shall load and discharge at any safe place or wharf, or alongside vessels or lighters reachable on her arrival, which shall be designated and procured by the Charterer, provided the Vessel can proceed thereto, lie at, and depart therefrom always safely afloat, any lighterage being at the expense, risk and peril of the Charterer. The Charterer shall have the right of shifting the Vessel at ports of loading and/or discharge from one safe berth to another on payment of all towage and pilotage shifting to next berth, charges for running lines on arrival at and leaving that berth, additional agency charges and expense, customs overtime and fees, and any other extra port charges or port expenses incurred by reason of using more than one berth. Time consumed on account of shifting shall count as used laytime except as otherwise provided in Clause 15.
- 10. Pumping In And Out. The cargo shall be pumped into the Vessel at the expense, risk and peril of the Charterer, and shall be pumped out of the Vessel at the expense of the Vessel, but at the risk and peril of the Vessel only so far as the Vessel's permanent hose connections, where delivery of the cargo shall be taken by the Charterer or its consignee. If required by Charterer, Vessel after discharging is to clear shore pipe lines of cargo by pumping water through them and time consumed for this purpose shall apply against allowed laytime. The Vessel shall supply her pumps and the necessary power for discharging in all ports, as well as necessary hands. However, should the Vessel be prevented from supplying such power by reason of regulations prohibiting fires on board, the Charterer or consignee shall supply, at its expense, all power necessary for discharging as well as loading, but the Owner shall pay for power supplied to the Vessel for other purposes. If cargo is loaded from lighters, the Vessel shall furnish steam at Charterer's expense for pumping cargo into the Vessel, if requested by the Charterer, providing the Vessel has facilities for generating steam and is permitted to have fires

on board. All overtime of officers and crew incurred in loading and/or discharging shall be for account of the Vessel.

- 11. Hoses: Mooring At Sea Terminals. Hoses for loading and discharging shall be furnished by the Charterer and shall be connected and disconnected by the Charterer, or, at the option of the Owner, by the Owner at the Charterer's risk and expense. Laytime shall continue until the hoses have been disconnected. When Vessel loads or discharges at a sea terminal, the Vessel shall be properly equipped at Owner's expense for loading or discharging at such place, including suitable ground tackle, mooring lines and equipment for handling submarine hoses.
- 12. Dues—Taxes—Wharfage. The Charterer shall pay all taxes, dues and other charges on the cargo, including but not limited to Customs overtime on the cargo, Venezuelan Habilitation Tax, C.I.M. Taxes at Le Havre and Portuguese Imposto de Comercio Maritime. The Charterer shall also pay all taxes on freight at loading or discharging ports and any unusual taxes, assessments and governmental charges which are not presently in effect but which may be imposed in the future on the Vessel or freight. The Owner shall pay all dues and other charges on the Vessel (whether or not such dues or charges are assessed on the basis of quantity of cargo), including but not limited to French droits de quai and Spanish derramas taxes. The Vessel shall be free of charges for the use of any wharf, dock, place or mooring facility arranged by the Charterer for the purpose of loading or discharging cargo; however, the Owner shall be responsible for charges for such berth when used solely for Vessel's purposes, such as awaiting Owner's orders, tank cleaning, repairs, etc. before, during or after loading or discharging.
- 13. (a). Cargoes Excluded Vapor Pressure. Cargo shall not be shipped which has a vapor pressure at one hundred degrees Fahrenheit (100°F.) in excess of thirteen and one-half pounds (13.5 lbs.) as determined by the current A.S.T.M. Method (Reid) D-323.
- (b). Flash Point. Cargo having a flash point under one hundred and fifteen degrees Fahrenheit (115°F.) (closed cup) A.S.T.M. Method D-56 shall not be loaded from lighters but this clause shall not restrict the Charterer from loading or topping off Crude Oil from vessels or barges inside or outside the bar at any port or place where bar conditions exist.
- 14. (a). Ice. In case port of loading or discharge should be inaccessible owing to ice, the Vessel shall direct her course according to Master's judgment, notifying by telegraph or, radio, if available, the Charterers, shipper or consignee, who is bound to telegraph or radio order for another port, which is free from ice and where there are facilities for the loading or reception of the cargo in bulk. The whole of the time occupied from the time the Vessel is diverted by reason of the ice until her arrival at an ice-free port of loading or discharge, as the case may be, shall be paid for by the Charterer at the demurrage rate stipulated in Part I.
- (b). If on account of ice the Master considers it dangerous to enter or remain at any loading or discharging place for fear of the Vessel being frozen in or damaged, the Master shall communicate by telegraph or radio, if avail-

able, with the Charterer, shipper or consignee of the cargo, who shall telegraph or radio him in reply, giving orders to proceed to another port as per Clause 14 (a) where there is no danger of ice and where there are the necessary facilities for the loading or reception of the cargo in bulk, or to remain at the original port at their risk, and in either case Charterer to pay for the time that the Vessel may be delayed, at the demurrage rate stipulated in Part I.

- 15. Two Or More Ports Counting As One. To the extent that the freight rate standard of reference specified in Part I F hereof provides for special groupings or combinations of ports or terminals, any two or more ports or terminals within each such grouping or combination shall count as one port for purposes of calculating freight and demurrage only, subject to the following conditions:
- (a). Charterer shall pay freight at the highest rate payable under Part I F hereof for a voyage between the loading and discharge ports used by Charterer.
- (b). All charges normally incurred by reason of using more than one berth shall be for Charterer's account as provided in Clause 9 hereof.
- (c). Time consumed shifting between the ports or terminals within the particular grouping or combination shall not count as used laytime.
- (d). Time consumed shifting between berths within one of the ports or terminals of the particular grouping or combination shall count as used lay-time.
- 16. General Cargo. The Charterer shall not be permitted to ship any packaged goods or non-liquid bulk cargo of any description; the cargo the Vessel is to load under this Charter is to consist only of liquid bulk cargo as specified in Clause 1.
- 17. (a). Quarantine. Should the Charterer send the Vessel to any port or place where a quarantine exists, any delay thereby caused to the Vessel shall count as used laytime; but should the quarantine not be declared until the Vessel is on passage to such port, the Charterer shall not be liable for any resulting delay.
- (b). Fumigation. If the Vessel, prior to or after entering upon this Charter, has docked or docks at any wharf which is not rat-free or stegomyia-free, she shall, before proceeding to a rat-free or stegomyia-free wharf, be fumigated by the Owner at his expense, except that if the Charterer ordered the Vessel to an infected wharf the Charterer shall bear the expense of fumigation.
- 18. Cleaning. The Owner shall clean the tanks, pipes and pumps of the Vessel to the satisfaction of the Charterer's Inspector. The Vessel shall not be responsible for any admixture if more than one quality of oil is shipped, nor for leakage, contamination or deterioration in quality of the cargo unless the admixture, leakage, contamination or deterioration results from (a) unseaworthiness existing at the time of loading or at the inception of the voyage which was discoverable by the exercise of due diligence, or (b) error or

fault of the servants of the Owner in the loading, care or discharge of the

- 19. General Exceptions Clause. The Vessel, her Master and Owner shall not, unless otherwise in this Charter expressly provided, be responsible for any loss or damage, or delay or failure in performing hereunder, arising or resulting from: — any act, neglect, default or barratry of the Master, pilots, mariners or other servants of the Owner, the navigation or management of the Vessel; fire, unless caused by the personal design or neglect of the Owner; collision, stranding or peril, danger or accident of the sea or other navigable waters; saving or attempting to save life or property; wastage in weight or bulk, or any other loss or damage arising from inherent defect, quality or vice of the cargo; any act or omission of the Charterer or Owner, shipper or consignee of the cargo, their agents or representatives; insufficiency of packing; insufficiency or inadequacy of marks; explosion, bursting of boilers, breakage of shafts, or any latent defect in hull, equipment or machinery; unseaworthiness of the Vessel unless caused by want of due diligence on the part of the Owner to make the Vessel seaworthy or to have her properly manned, equipped and supplied; or from any other cause of whatsoever kind arising without the actual fault or privity of the Owner. And neither the Vessel nor Master or Owner, nor the Charterer, shall, unless otherwise in this Charter expressly provided, be responsible for any loss or damage or delay or failure in performing hereunder, arising or resulting from: — Act of God; act of war; perils of the seas; act of public enemies, pirates or assailing thieves; arrest or restraint of princes, rulers or people; or seizure under legal process provided bond is promptly furnished to release the Vessel or cargo; strike or lockout or stoppage or restraint of labor from whatever cause, either partial or general; or riot or civil commotion.
- 20. Issuance And Terms Of Bills Of Lading. (a). The Master shall, upon request, sign Bills of Lading in the form appearing below for all cargo shipped but without prejudice to the rights of the Owner and Charterer under the terms of this Charter. The Master shall not be required to sign Bills of Lading for any port which, the Vessel cannot enter, remain at and leave in safety and always afloat nor for any blockaded port.
- (b). The carriage of cargo under this Charter Party and under all Bills of Lading issued for the cargo shall be subject to the statutory provisions and other terms set forth or specified in sub-paragraphs (i) through (vii) of this clause and such terms shall be incorporated verbatim or be deemed incorporated by the reference in any such Bill of Lading. In such sub-paragraphs and in any Act referred to therein, the word "carrier" shall include the Owner and the Chartered Owner of the Vessel.
- (i). Clause Paramount. This Bill of Lading shall have effect subject to the provisions of the Carriage of Goods by Sea Acts of the United States, approved April 16, 1936, except that if this Bill of Lading is issued at a place where any other Act, ordinance or legislation gives statutory effect to the International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to Bills of Lading at Brussels, August 1924, then this Bill of Lading shall have

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effect, subject to the provisions of such Act, ordinance or legislation. The applicable Act, ordinance or legislation (hereinafter called the "Act") shall be deemed to be incorporated herein and nothing herein contained shall be deemed a surrender by the Owner of any of its rights or immunities or an increase of any of its responsibilities or liabilities under the Act. If any term of this Bill of Lading be repugnant to the Act to any extent, such term shall be void to that extent but no further.

- (ii). Jason Clause. In the event of accident, danger, damage or disaster before or after the commencement of the voyage, resulting from any cause whatsoever, whether due to negligence or not, for which, or for the consequence of which, the Owner is not responsible, by statute, contract or otherwise, the cargo shippers, consignees or owners of the cargo shall contribute with the Owner in General Average to the payment of any sacrifices, losses or expenses of a General Average nature that may be made or incurred and shall pay salvage and special charges incurred in respect of the cargo. If a salving ship is owned or operated by the Owner, salvage shall be paid for as fully as if the said salving ship or ships belonged to strangers. Such deposit as the Owner or his agents may deem sufficient to cover the estimated contribution of the cargo and any salvage and special charges thereon shall, if required, be made by the cargo, shippers, consignees or owners of the cargo to the carrier before delivery.
- (iii). General Average shall be adjusted, stated and settled according to York/Antwerp Rules 1950 and, as to matters not provided for by those rules, according to the laws and usages at the port of New York or at the port of London, whichever place is specified in Part I of this Charter. If a General Average statement is required, it shall be prepared at such port or place in the United States or United Kingdom, whichever country is specified in Part I of this Charter, as may be selected by the Owner, unless otherwise mutually agreed, by an Adjuster appointed by the Owner and approved by the Charterer. Such Adjuster shall attend to the settlement and the collection of the General Average, subject to customary charges. General Average Agreements and/or security shall be furnished by Owner and/or Charterer, and/or Owner and/or Consignee of cargo, if requested. Any cash deposit being made as security to pay General Average and/or salvage shall be remitted to the Average Adjuster and shall be held by him at his risk in a special account in a duly authorized and licensed bank at the place where the General Average statement is prepared.
- (iv) Both To Blame. If the Vessel comes into collision with another ship as a result of the negligence of the other ship and any act, neglect or default of the Master, mariner, pilot or the servants of the Owner in the navigation or in the management of the Vessel, the owners of the cargo carried hereunder shall indemnify the Owner against all loss or liability to the other or non-carrying ship or her owners in so far as such loss or liability represents loss of, or damage to, or any claim whatsoever of the owners of said cargo, paid or payable by the other or recovered by the other or non-carrying ship or her owners as part of their claim against the carrying ship or Owner. The fore-

going provisions shall also apply where the owners, operators or those in charge of any ships or objects other than, or in addition to, the colliding ships or object are at fault in respect of a collision or contact.

- (v) Limitation Of Liability. Any provision of this Charter to the contrary notwithstanding, the Owner shall have the benefit of all limitations of, and exemptions from, liability accorded to the owner or chartered owner of vessels by any statute or rule of law for the time being in force.
- (vi) War Risks. (a). If any port of loading or of discharge named in this Charter Party or to which the Vessel may properly be ordered pursuant to the terms of the Bills of Lading be blockaded, or
- (b). If owing to any war, hostilities, warlike operations, civil war, civil commotions, revolutions or the operation of international law (a) entry to any such port of loading or of discharge or the loading or discharge of cargo at any such port be considered by the Master or Owners in his or their discretion dangerous or prohibited or (b) it be considered by the Master or Owners in his or their discretion dangerous or impossible for the Vessel to reach any such port of loading or discharge - the Charterers shall have the right to order the cargo or such part of it as may be affected to be loaded or discharged at any other safe port of loading or of discharge within the range of loading or discharging ports respectively established under the provisions of the Charter Party (provided such other port is not blockaded or that entry thereto or loading or discharge of cargo thereat is not in the Master's or Owner's discretion dangerous or prohibited). If in respect of a port of discharge no orders be received from the Charterers within 48 hours after they or their agents have received from the Owners a request for the nomination of a substitute port, the Owners shall then be at liberty to discharge the cargo at any safe port which they or the Master may in their or his discretion decide on (whether within the range of discharging ports established under the provisions of the Charter Party or not) and such discharge shall be deemed to be due fulfillment of the contract or contracts of affreightment so far as cargo so discharged is concerned. In the event of the cargo being loaded or discharged at any such other port within the respective range of loading or discharging ports established under the provisions of the Charter Party, the Charter Party shall be read in respect of freight and all other conditions whatsoever as if the voyage performed were that originally designated. In the event, however, that the Vessel discharges the cargo at a port outside the range of discharging ports established under the provisions of the Charter Party, freight shall be paid as for the voyage originally designated and all extra expenses involved in reaching the actual port of discharge and or discharging the cargo thereat shall be paid by the Charterers or Cargo Owners. In the latter event the Owners shall have a lien on the cargo for all such extra expenses.
- (c). The Vessel shall have liberty to comply with any directions or recommendations as to departure, arrival, routes, ports of call, stoppages, destinations, zones, waters, delivery or in any otherwise whatsoever given by the government of the nations under whose flag the Vessel sails or any other

government or local authority including any de facto government or local authority or by any person or body acting or purporting to act as or with the authority of any such government or authority or by any committee or person having under the terms of the war risks insurance on the vessel the right to give any such directions or recommendations. If by reason of or in compliance with any such directions or recommendations, anything is done or is not done such shall not be deemed a deviation.

If by reason of or in compliance with any such direction or recommendation the Vessel does not proceed to the port or ports of discharge originally designated or to which she may have been ordered pursuant to the terms of the Bills of Lading, the Vessel may proceed to any safe port of discharge which the Master or Owners in his or their discretion may decide on and there discharge the cargo. Such discharge shall be deemed to be due fulfillment of the contract or contracts of affreightment and the Owners shall be entitled to freight as if discharge has been effected at the port or ports originally designated or to which the vessel may have been ordered pursuant to the terms of the Bills of Lading. All extra expenses involved in reaching and discharging the cargo at any such other port of discharge shall be paid by the Charterers and/or Cargo Owners and the Owners shall have a lien on the cargo for freight and all such expenses.

- (vii). Deviation Clause. The Vessel shall have liberty to call at any ports in any order, to sail with or without pilots, to tow or to be towed, to go to the assistance of vessels in distress, to deviate for the purpose of saving life or property or of landing any ill or injured person on board, and to call for fuel at any port or ports in or out of the regular course of the voyage. Any salvage shall be for the sole benefit of the Owner.
- 21. Lien. The Owner shall have an absolute lien on the cargo for all freight, deadfreight, demurrage and costs, including attorney fees, of recovering the same, which lien shall continue after delivery of the cargo into the possession of the Charterer, or of the holders of any Bills of Lading covering the same or of any storageman.
 - 22. Agents. The Owner shall appoint Vessel's agents at all ports.
- 23. Breach. Damages for breach of this Charter shall include all provable damages, and all costs of suit and attorney fees incurred in any action hereunder.
- 24. Arbitration. Any and all differences and disputes of whatsoever nature arising out of this Charter shall be put to arbitration in the City of New York or in the City of London whichever place is specified in Part I of this charter pursuant to the laws relating to arbitration there in force, before a board of three persons, consisting of one arbitrator to be appointed by the Owner, one by the Charterer, and one by the two so chosen. The decision of any two of the three on any point or points shall be final. Either party hereto may call for such arbitration by service upon any officer of the other, wherever he may be found, of a written notice specifying the name and address of the arbitrator chosen by the first moving party and a brief description of the disputes or differences which such party desires to put to arbitration. If the

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other party shall not, by notice served upon an officer of the first moving party within twenty days of the service of such first notice, appoint its arbitrator to arbitrate the dispute or differences specified, then the first moving party shall have the right without further notice to appoint a second arbitrator, who shall be a disinterested person with precisely the same force and effect as if said second arbitrator has been appointed by the other party. In the event that the two arbitrators fail to appoint a third arbitrator within twenty days of the appointment of the second arbitrator, either arbitrator may apply to a Judge of any court of maritime jurisdiction in the city above-mentioned for the appointment of a third arbitrator, and the appointment of such arbitrator by such Judge on such application shall have precisely the same force and effect as if such arbitrator had been appointed by the two arbitrators. Until such time as the arbitrators finally close the hearings either party shall have the right by written notice served on the arbitrators and on an officer of the other party to specify further disputes or differences under this Charter for hearing and determination. Awards made in pursuance to this clause may include costs, including a reasonable allowance for attorney's fees, and judgement may be entered upon any award made hereunder in any Court having jurisdiction in the premises.

- 25. Sublet. Charterer shall have the right to sublet the Vessel. However, Charterer shall always remain responsible for the fulfillment of this Charter in all its terms and conditions.
- 26. Oil Pollution Clause. Owner agrees to participate in Charterer's program covering oil pollution avoidance. Such program prohibits discharge overboard of all oily water, oily ballast or oil in any form of a persistent nature, except under extreme circumstances whereby the safety of the vessel, cargo or life at sea would be imperiled.

Upon notice being given to the Owner that Oil Pollution Avoidance controls are required, the Owner will instruct the Master to retain on board the vessel all oil residues from consolidated tank washings, dirty ballast, etc., in one compartment, after separation of all possible water has taken place. All water separated to be discharged overboard.

If the Charterer requires that demulsifiers shall be used for the separation of oil/water, such demulsifiers shall be obtained by the Owner and paid for by Charterer.

The oil residues will be pumped ashore at the loading or discharging terminal, either as segregated oil, dirty ballast or co-mingled with cargo as it is possible for Charterers to arrange. If it is necessary to retain the residue on board co-mingled with or segregated from the cargo to be loaded, Charterers shall pay for any deadfreight so incurred.

Should it be determined that the residue is to be co-mingled or segregated on board, the Master shall arrange that the quantity of tank washings be measured in conjunction with eargo suppliers and a note of the quantity measured made in the vessel's ullage record.

The Charterer agrees to pay freight as per the terms of the Charter Party on any consolidated tank washings, dirty ballast, etc., retained on board un-

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TANKER CHARTER PARTIES

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der Charterer's instructions during the loaded portion of the voyage up to a maximum of 1% of the total dead-weight of the vessel that could be legally carried for such voyage. Any extra expenses incurred by the vessel at loading or discharging port in pumping ashore oil residues shall be for Charterer's account, and extra time, if any, consumed for this operation shall count as used laytime.

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Chemlube Terms **Dated September 2002**

1. N.O.R. and Commencement of Laytime clause

If the vessel arrives prior to the first day of the agreed laydays, laytime shall not commence before 06:00 hrs local time on the first day of the laydays. Furthermore Charterers always to have the benefit of the six hours notice of readiness at all load or discharging ports even if vessel is already on demurrage. Commencement of loading prior to laydays agreed in this charter party is prohibited, unless sanctioned by Charterers.

Unless instructed by Charterers to the contrary, vessel shall issue written NOR to agents, shippers, receivers (and copy to Charterers) immediately upon arrival at port regardless of whether same may be appropriate between vis-à-vis Charterers under the terms of this c/p.

2. Freight retention clause in case of R.O.B.

In event that any cargo remains onboard upon completion of discharge, Charterer shall have the right to claim from freight an amount equal to the FOB port of loading value of such cargo plus freight due with respect thereto, provided that the volume of cargo remaining onboard is pump able as determined by an independent surveyor. Any action or lack of action in accordance with this provision shall be without prejudice to any rights or obligations of the parties.

3. Pumping clause

The vessel is capable of discharging the captioned cargo at the discharge rate mentioned in this charter party or maintaining a head of 100 PSI at ship's manifold provided shore facilities permit. Should shore installation prevent the vessel from meeting those requirements then master to:

- a) Issue letter of protest to the Installation and do his best to obtain acknowledgement of its receipt, and
- b) Insert on statement of facts the number of pumps connected and their capacity as well as the pumping pressure maintained throughout discharge operations, and
- c) Specify shore installation failure on statement of facts, which, if possible, is to be duly countersigned by receivers and failing which Charterers will deduct excessive time spent over and above the warranted limit. Furthermore, should it become necessary to withdraw the vessel from the berth because of vessel's failure to maintain the guaranteed discharge rate, all time and expenses to be for owners account.

4. Agents at load/discharge port

Owners to appoint and employ agents as selected by Charterers at both load and discharge ports. Owners to place agents in funds prior to arrival of the vessel failing which any damages and/or consequences to be for owner's account. Owners will instruct agents to keep Charterer fully informed about the status of vessel and cargo operations.

5. Discharging without presentation of B/L

In case original bills of lading are not available at discharge port, owners undertake to release the cargo to receivers against Owners P and I wording letter of indemnity either from Charterers, without bank guarantee, "or from receivers/receiver's bank(s)."

6. Eligibility clause

Owners warrant that the vessel is in all respects eligible under applicable laws and regulations for trading to the ports and places specified in Part I, and that at all necessary times she will have on board all certificates, records and other documents required for such service. Owners shall be responsible for knowledge of and compliance with all restrictions at the loading and discharge ports related to safety and operational matters.

7. Conoco weather clause

Delays in berthing or discharging and any delays after berthing which are due to weather conditions shall count as one half lay-time or, if on demurrage, at one half demurrage rate.

8. De-ballasting clause

De-ballasting never to count as used lay-time, even if vessel already on demurrage. Owners warrant that vessel can discharge the ballast within 6(six) hours or maintain 100 PSI at ships manifold provided shore facilities permit.

9. <u>Demurrage and Claims Time Bar clause</u>

Charterers shall be discharged and released from all liability in respect of claims/invoice Owners may have sent to Charterers under this Charter Party unless Charterers have received an original claim/invoice in writing, with supporting documents within ninety (90) days from completion of discharge of the cargo concerned under this Charter Party.

Any claim/invoice, which owners may have under this Charter Party, shall be deemed to be waived and absolutely barred, if claim/invoice as above specified is not received by Charterers

Demurrage, if any, shall be payable by the Charterers against Owners' invoice supported by Notices and Statements of Facts from loading and discharging port(s) duly signed by Shippers/Receivers respectively.

10. Overage insurance clause

Additional cargo insurance premium resulting from age of vessel to be for Owner's account.

11. Loading and discharging place clause

Charterer shall exercise due diligence to order the vessel only to places which they consider safe for the vessel and where subject to the provisions of Clause 6 hereof she may always lie afloat, but not withstanding anything contained in this or any other Clause of this charter. Charterer shall not be deemed to warrant the safety of any place and shall be under no liability in respect thereof except for loss or damage caused by their failure to exercise due diligence as aforesaid.

Charter party to incorporate a detailed itinerary including following information:

- Vessel position at time of fixture
- Whether ship in ballast or loaded
- Where will the last cargo be discharged and discharge prospects including completion time.
- Upon completion discharge under current employment vessel will proceed without delay and at convenient speed directly in ballast to load port/area specified in this charter party where

13. Suitability clause

Vessel's tanks, pumps, lines to be in every way fitted and suitable for the cargo specified in Part I. Owners guarantee vessel is equipped with at least two derricks and/or cranes to serve each side of the vessel, having a certified lifting capacity adequate for the voyage.

14. Substitution clause

There is no liberty to substitute for the performing vessel under this charter party. If one is conferred by express provision of the charter party, the owners' right to substitute is conditioned by the description and the characteristics of the substituting vessel which can not be any less favorable nor occasion any extra costs to the Charterers than the vessel initially named, and in any case is subject to charterers/shippers/receivers approval which shall not be unreasonably withheld.

15. <u>Cleanliness clause</u>

Vessel's tanks, pipes and pumps to be thoroughly cleaned and deodorized for the cargo, to Charterer's and/or shipper's inspector's satisfaction and to surveyor's approval, on arrival at first or sole load port. Should the vessel fail to pass the first tank inspection by Charterer's/shipper's surveyor, the costs for all subsequent inspections to be for owners account.

16. Laytime clause

Time shall not count as laytime, or if on demurrage as demurrage time, when used:

- For and on an inward passage moving from anchorage, including awaiting tugs, pilot, tide, daylight, locks or any other reason whatsoever over which Charterers have no control, even if lightening has taken place at anchorage, until the vessel is securely moored at the berth or other loading or discharging place specified in part I (C) and (D) hereof.
- b) Due to overflow, breakdown, inefficiency, repairs contamination or other cause attributable to the vessel and/or owners including inability to pump out the cargo as provided for in the pumping clause hereof.
- c) As a result of strike, go slow, work to rule, lockout, stoppage or restraint of labor involving the master, officers or crew of the vessel or tugs or pilot.
- d) In ballasting or de-ballasting, or awaiting the availability of the shore deballasting facilities, unless performed simultaneously with the pumping of the cargo and without delaying same.
- e) In cleaning of tanks, pumps and pipelines, bunkering not concurrent with loading or discharging of cargo, discharging residues or for any other purposes of the vessel only.

17. Waiting time clause

Charterers shall have the option to order the vessel to wait at safe location(s) including but not limited to, at or off loading and/or discharging port(s) and/or en route inside or outside territorial waters and/or port limits. However, the specific place closest to the nominated location shall be at the sole discretion of the master in respect of vessel safety. Time used to count as laytime and/or time on demurrage if the vessel is on demurrage.

18. Part cargo segregation clause

In case of part cargo only, owners undertake to keep this cargo completely segregated by double valves from other cargoes on board the vessel.

19. Simultaneous Operation clause

If vessel loads/discharges cargo for other Charterers at same berth(s), all time including waiting time, time used and/or time of demurrage if any, is to be prorated in accordance with the respective cargo quantities of each Charterer. Where waiting time, time used and/or time of demurrage results from the act of any specific Charterer, such time will be attributed to such Charterer.

All laytime used waiting for berth at loading and/or discharging port(s) to be allocated pro rata between all cargoes, bunkers and water being loading and discharged at these berths.

20. Notices clause

Owners/master to give 15/10/7/5/3/2/1 days notice to Charterers and to agents at load and discharge port. Owners to advise keep Broker/Charterers immediately of all changes of more than 12 hours in vessel's ETA or any changes in vessel's itinerary.

21. Heating clause

If the Charter Party, part I, terms provide that the vessel should heat/maintain cargo at a certain temperature, but the cargo is loaded at a lower temperature, then vessel is to issue a Letter of Protest and have this signed by Shipper in load port. Charterer is to be advised as soon as possible after loading as to what was the actual loaded temperature and whether any Letter of Protest has been issued to Shipper. If cargo loaded temperature is less than the nominated temperature, then vessel is to heat up the cargo (by a maximum of ten (10) degrees C) to the nominated temperature. Any such heating/maintaining of cargo temperature is to be for Owner's account.

22. Speed clause

Vessel is to perform the laden voyage at an average speed of......knots, weather and safe navigation permitting but Charterers have the option to order the vessel to perform the voyage at a speed over or under the above mentioned average speed always weather and safe navigation permitting. Actual incremental costs incurred, if any, to be supported by owner's calculation of time saved/lost, valued at the demurrage rate, together with master/chief engineer's statement as well as last bunkers invoice or bunkers replacement value whichever is lower.

23. General Average/Arbitration clause

General average, arbitration to be in London, English law to apply. York/Antwerp rules 1974 as amended 1994 to apply to this charter party.

24. Classification Society clause

Owners warrant that the vessel is classified with a member of the IACS (International Association of Classification Societies).

25. Insurance clause

Vessel's P and I club is a member of the international group of P and I clubs. Owners warrant that the vessel is fully covered by this P and I club for the duration of the charter party. Furthermore owners warrant that they have and will maintain throughout the period of this charter:

a) The standard oil pollution insurance cover (currently USD 1 billion) available from there P and I club.

At any time on or subsequent to the fixture date of this charter, the owners, upon Charterers request, shall furnish to Charterers or their representative proof satisfactory to Charterers of such insurance.

26. ITOPF clause

The revised P and I club ITOPF clause is incorporated into this charter party.

Owners warrant that throughout the duration of this charter, the vessel will be:

- a) Owned or demise chartered by a member of the 'international tanker owners pollution federation limited and that the membership will be maintained throughout the duration of the voyage.
- Entered in the protection and indemnity 'P and I' club Messrs. and that this P and I club cover will be maintained throughout the duration of the voyage.

27. Shifting clause

Charterers to have the option to shift the vessel to additional berth(s) at Charterers expenses, time used not to count as laytime.

28. International Safety Management (ISM) clause

Owner's warrants that a 'Safety Management System (SMS)' in accordance with the 'ISM Code' will be in operation throughout the duration of this charter. It is a condition of this Charter party that on and after 1st July 1998 the Owner(s) or "the Company" (as defined by the ISM Code) shall have a valid 'Document Of Compliance (DOC)' and the vessel shall have a valid 'Safety Management Certificate (SMC)'. Upon request the Owner(s) shall provide a true copy of the relevant DOC and SMC to the Charterer. Without limitation to Charterer's remedies under this clause, Owner shall indemnify the Charterer for any losses, damages or expenses directly/indirectly attributed to vessel's non-compliance with the ISM code and/or to Owner's failure to respond (or delay in responding) to Charterer's request for the foregoing certificates and any delays, to the extent arising from such non-compliance or failure/delay in responding, shall not count as laytime or if vessel is on demurrage, as time on demurrage.

29. Charter party clause

The agreed terms and conditions of this charter shall be by the evidenced and recorded by the production of a full fixture recap sent by Ibex Maritime Ltd to both Charterers and Owners for signature. No other written and signed charter party will be produced unless specifically requested by Charterers or Owners.

30. Brazil clause

a) Rio de Janeiro (Exxon terminal)

Any waiting time for berthing and/or unberthing due to no night time navigation not to count as laytime and/or demurrage.

Vessel to be Exxon approved during her stay in loadingport.

Vessel to have minimum 65 meters flat side upon arrival at berth. The exact flat side of the vessel upon arrival to be stipulated in the fixture recap.

b) Madre de Deus

Upon request of the Charterers, Owners to fill in questionnaire from Shippers.

- a) All disbursements costs in Nigeria for Charterers/Receivers account and to be settled directly via Charterers agents.
- b) NMA Clause: Charterers warrant that the cargo shipped under this charter party covered by duly approved NMA documentation, Charterers herewith indemnify Owners for any and all penalties, if any, and to pay for detention, if any, at the demurrage rate stipulated in this charter party as a result of failure to comply with the required NMA documentation.
- c) Upon request of Charterers, vessel to lighter into barges if requested and if further requested by charterers, vessel to receive the quantities back into the vessels cargo tanks from the barges from subsequent discharge ashore. Charterers will take full responsibility for the quantity and quality of the product discharged into barge(s) and back again. Owners and Vessel to be held harmless for this operation at all time, delay and equipment used for this operation to be for Charterers account, risk, time and expense.

32. Detention clause

In the event of any circumstances, which might result in a claim for "detention", Charterer shall in no case be liable for an amount in excess of that which would be calculated at the c/p demurrage rate.

33. Letter of Protest clause

Master to issue Letter of Protest to Shippers, if difference in quantity/quality according to voyage instruction/delays caused by slow loading or discharging or if cargo is loaded at less temperature than stipulated as above and to heat up cargo as per Charterers instructions before arrival in dischargeport, but heating up costs for Charterers account.

34. Bill of Lading alterations clause

Charterers have the option to make alterations in Bill of Ladings after loading if necessary, and alterations will always be for Owners reconfirmation and approval. In case of change of b/ladings, Charterers bank will send a confirmation directly to Owners when they are in possession of the old set of b/ladings and it will be forwarded to a place nominated by Owners stamped "Null and Void" as soon the have received the corrected new set of b/ladings which have been approved by Owners and issued by Ibex Maritime Ltd.

35. Invoice clause

On behalf of Owners Ibex Maritime Ltd shall issue invoices on their letterhead for freight / dead freight / demurrage with Owners banking details for direct from Charterers to Owners bank account less commission.

36. Sample clause

Upon loading/discharging, master/officer to take sealed manifold and foot sample together with local independent surveyor and try to obtain the independent surveyors to sign the sealed samples. These sealed samples to be kept onboard the vessel for at least 12 months and to be send to independent surveyor nominated by Charterers upon their request, for testing in case of claim from receivers for contamination of cargo.

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Website: www.hillrivkinslaw.com

August 9, 2005

Via Telecopier: 212-425-8147 Trimar Defense Services Inc. 30 Broad Street – 43rd Floor New York, New York 10004-9998

Attention:

Mr. Ian Duthie

Re:

M/T BEFFEN
Paulsboro/Lagos
Bls/L #1, 2 & 3

Dated: 6 February 2004 Our File No: 28660-KBD

Dear Sirs:

We acknowledge receipt of your letter of 5 August 2005.

Addressing the point made in your letter, our withdrawal of the arbitration in London has nothing to do with granting you an extension to respond to the demand nor to withdrawing the extension.

I remind you that in our meeting of July 11, 2005, we informed you that we intend to pursue this matter in Nigeria. At that time you were on notice that we did not intend to litigate this matter in London. Our position was further reiterated in our letter of 2 August 2005 where we informed you of advices given to us by counsel in Nigeria.

In view of the foregoing, we must reject your position. The arbitration in London has been closed and we intend to pursue recovery in Nigeria.

Very truly yours,

HILL RIVKINS & HAYDEN LLP

Keith B. Dalen

/cb 055-trimar

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